



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/990,408	11/21/2001	Kazuyoshi Kubota	073600.P020D	4119

27660 7590 03/05/2004

BURGESS & BEREZNAK LLP
800 WEST EL CAMINO REAL
SUITE 180
MOUNTAIN VIEW, CA 94040

EXAMINER

KIM, PAUL D

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
----------	--------------

3729

DATE MAILED: 03/05/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/990,408

Applicant(s)

KUBOTA ET AL.

Examiner

Paul D Kim

Art Unit

3729

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on ____.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 5-36 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) 5-14 and 30-36 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 15-29 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) ____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on ____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. 09/438,346.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. ____. |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>4</u> . | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: ____. |

DETAILED ACTION

Election/Restrictions

1. Restriction to one of the following inventions is required under 35 U.S.C. 121:
 - I. Claims 5-14, drawn to a method of manufacturing a magnetic head device, classified in class 29, subclass 603.12.
 - II. Claims 15-29, drawn to a method of manufacturing a magnetic head device, classified in class 29, subclass 603.07.
 - III. Claims 30-36, drawn to a method of manufacturing a magnetic head device, classified in class 29, subclass 603.16.

The inventions are distinct, each from the other because of the following reasons:

2. Inventions Group II and I & III are related as combination and subcombination. Inventions in this relationship are distinct if it can be shown that (1) the combination as claimed does not require the particulars of the subcombination as claimed for patentability, and (2) that the subcombination has utility by itself or in other combinations (MPEP § 806.05(c)). In the instant case, the combination (Group II) as claimed does not require the particulars of the subcombination (Group I & III) as claimed because the combination (Group II) as claimed does not require polishing the thin film magnetic head element and a magnetically degenerated later formed by polishing ABS. The subcombination has separate utility such as polishing the thin film magnetic head element and a magnetically degenerated later formed by polishing ABS.

3. Because these inventions are distinct for the reasons given above and have acquired a separate status in the art because of their recognized divergent subject matter, restriction for examination purposes as indicated is proper.

4. Inventions Group I and III are related as subcombinations disclosed as usable together in a single combination. The subcombinations are distinct from each other if they are shown to be separately usable. In the instant case, invention Group I has separate utility such as polishing the thin film magnetic head element and Group I has separate utility such as a magnetically degenerated later formed by polishing ABS. See MPEP § 806.05(d).

5. Because these inventions are distinct for the reasons given above and have acquired a separate status in the art because of their recognized divergent subject matter, restriction for examination purposes as indicated is proper.

6. During a telephone conversation with Bereznak on 1/19/2004 a provisional election was made without traverse to prosecute the invention of Group II, claims 15-29. Affirmation of this election must be made by applicant in replying to this Office action. Claims 5-14 and 30-36 are withdrawn from further consideration by the examiner, 37 CFR 1.142(b), as being drawn to a non-elected invention.

7. Applicant is reminded that upon the cancellation of claims to a non-elected invention, the inventorship must be amended in compliance with 37 CFR 1.48(b) if one or more of the currently named inventors is no longer an inventor of at least one claim remaining in the application. Any amendment of inventorship must be accompanied by a request under 37 CFR 1.48(b) and by the fee required under 37 CFR 1.17(i).

Specification

8. The abstract of the disclosure is objected to because the abstract does not sufficiently describe the claimed invention. Correction is required. See MPEP § 608.01(b).

9. The title of the invention is not descriptive. A new title is required that is clearly indicative of the invention to which the claims are directed.

The following title is suggested: --A METHOD OF MANUFACTURING A MAGNETIC HEAD DEVICE--.

10. The specification is objected to as failing to provide proper antecedent basis for the claimed subject matter. See 37 CFR 1.75(d)(1) and MPEP § 608.01(o). Correction of the following is required: The phrase "cutting the substrate, the MR element being exposed on a side surface of the substrate" recited in lines 4-5 of claim 15 does not disclose in the specification.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

11. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

12. Claims 15-20, 22-27 and 29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Seagle (US PAT. 5,764,446).

Seagle teaches a process of making a magnetic head comprising steps of: forming a thin film magnetic head element (110) including a magnetoresistance (MR) element (120) over a substrate (100) as shown in Figs. 1A-1B; cutting the substrate to form a plurality of magnetic heads; and polishing (lapping) a side surface of the cut substrate as shown in Fig. 4 to expose the magnetoresistance element (350) (see also, col. 5, line 31 to col. 8, line 65). Seagle discloses that the ABS has been lapped and polishing to provide the final ABS disclosed in col. 8, lines 2-14. Even though Seagle does not disclose a magnetically degenerated layer formed on the side surface, the magnetically degenerated layer (having certain thickness as recited in claim 26) can be removed during the lapping process as shown in Fig. 4. Additionally, if there was the magnetically degenerated layer in the magnetic head device, the magnetic head device of Seagle would not operate as intended. Therefore, it would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to modify a process of fabricating a magnetic head device of Seagle by removing the magnetically degenerated layer by polishing the ABS in order to produce good quality of the magnetic head device.

As per claims 16 and 17 the etching and milling processed recited in the claimed invention are equivalent with the lapping process disclosed by Seagle to remove a portion of the magnetoresistance element as shown in Fig. 4.

As per claim 18 Seagle also teaches processes of forming a first shield layer (330) over the substrate (100); forming a first half gap layer (340) over the first shield layer; forming the MR element over the first half gap layer; forming a second half gap

layer (360) over the MR element; and forming a second shield layer (365) over the second half gap layer as shown in Fig. 3.

As per claims 19 and 20 although Seagle remains silent with respect to the MR stripe height, a target stripe height of the magnetoresistance element (350) as shown in Fig. 4 is formed after the lapping process to provide the final ABS as disclosed set forth above. If there was the magnetically degenerated layer in the magnetic head device, the stripe height is equal to the target stripe height plus a depth of the magnetically degenerated layer. It is also old and well known of art in the magnetic head art to routinely modify a magnetic head structure inclusive of MR stripe height in the course of routine optimization and experimentation. Additionally, it is also known in the art that by reducing the stripe height of the MR element, there is an increase the shape of anisotropy given the same width, thereby reducing Barkhausen noise.

As per claim 22 Seagle also teaches a process of forming an inductive head element (130) over the substrate as shown in Fig. 1B. The inductive head element comprises an upper (390) and lower magnetic pole layers (365) separated by a gap layer (370).

As per claim 23 the lower magnetic pole layer is common with the second shield layer (365) (see also, col. 7, lines 52-59).

As per claim 24 Seagle also teaches that the ABS is lapped and polished (equivalent with machining) to provide the final ABS.

As per claims 25 and 27 at the time the invention was made, it would have been an obvious matter of design choice to a person of ordinary skill in the art to apply the

insulating material as recited in the claimed invention because Applicant has not disclosed that the brazing material as recited in the claimed invention provides an advantage, is used for a particular purpose, or solves a stated problem. One of ordinary skill in the art, furthermore, would have expected Applicant's invention to perform equally well with Seagle because the insulating material as recited in the claimed invention would perform equally well with the alumina (equivalent with material recited in claim 25) in Seagle. Therefore, it would have been an obvious matter of design choice to modify the insulating material of Seagle to obtain the invention as specified in claim 25. Also, both the materials recited in claim 25 as a non-alumina based nonmagnetic material (as per claim 27) and the alumina material are recognized as inorganic dielectrics that provide good insulative and high yield qualities. Therefore, no new or unobvious result is seen to be obtained by substituting the art recognized equivalents.

As per claim 29 a non-magnetic undercoat layer (320) is formed on the substrate as shown in Fig. 3.

13. Claim 21 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Seagle in view of Kitao et al. (US PAT. 6,198,600).

Seagle teaches all of the limitations as set forth above except a process of coating the side surface with a diamond-like carbon material after removing the magnetically degenerated layer. Kitao et al. teach a process of making a thin film magnetic head including a process of coating the diamond-like carbon (DLC) material after machining process for protecting the exposed surface after the machining process from oxidation or corrosion (see also col. 1, lines 32-39). Therefore, it would have been

obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to modify a process of fabricating a magnetic head device of Seagle by coating the diamond-like carbon (DLC) material to the exposed surface as taught by Kitao et al. for protecting the exposed surface after the machining process from oxidation or corrosion.

14. Claim 28 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Seagle in view of Mino (US PAT. 6,188,544).

Seagle teaches all of the limitations as set forth above. However, Seagle does not teach that an etching rate of a magnetic material of the first shield layer and upper and lower magnetic pole layers is substantially the same as an etching rate of the non-alumina based nonmagnetic material. Fig. 4-5 of Mino '544 teaches a method of making a thin film magnetic head having a recording gap layer (46) made of Ta_2O_5 or SiO_2 , which is non-alumina base nonmagnetic material having approximately the same milling rate with the upper or lower magnetic poly layer for improving thermal conductivity and thermal reliability of the magnetic head (col. 4, lines 40-60). Therefore, it would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to modify a recording gap layer of Carr '591 by materials of non-alumina base nonmagnetic material having approximately the same milling rate with the upper or lower magnetic poly layer as taught by Mino '544 because the shape of the pole layers can be easily controlled and improves thermal conductivity and thermal reliability of the magnetic head.

15. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Lackey (US PAT. 6,093,083) and Hamakawa et al. (US PAT. 4,814,921) are cited to further show the state of the art with respect to method of manufacturing a thin film magnetic head.

Conclusion

16. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Paul D Kim whose telephone number is 703-308-8356. The examiner can normally be reached on Tuesday-Friday between 8:00 AM to 5:30 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Peter Vo can be reached on 703-308-1789. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).


Paul D Kim
Examiner
Art Unit 3729